

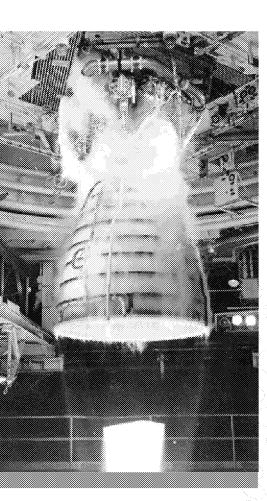
AGENDA



- Introduction to Clean Energy Systems
- Carbon-Negative Energy
 - What it is and Why we need it
 - How it works
 - Potential projects
- Summary & Next Steps



CES I COMPANY BACKGROUND & OVERVIEW



- Founded in 1993 by former Aerojet (a GenCorp company) aerospace engineers; incorporated in 1996, Clean Energy Systems, Inc. (CES)
- Multiple locations in California:
 - Corporate Engineering and Headquarters, Rancho Cordova (Sacramento Area)
 - Kimberlina Test Facility (former 5 MWe Biomass Power Plant), Bakersfield
 - Placerita Power Plant (former 120 MWe CHP Plant), Santa Clarita
- 30 patents issued on zero-emissions oxy-combustion technology power cycles (36 pending)
- Focused on developing and deploying enabling technologies for advanced clean energy
 - Oxy-Fuel (O-F) Pressurized Direct and Indirect Steam Gas Generators and Reheat Combustors
 - Compact Diffusion Bonded Heat Exchangers
 - O-F Turbines (OFTs) with development partners

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Clean Energy Systems is the global leader in the development and deployment of carbon reducing energy systems



The Power to Reverse Climate Change



CES I SOLUTIONS



Caribon Negalitya Emargy (CNE)

Removes existing carbon (CO₂) from the atmosphere and produces power

CES seeks to build a portfolio of carbon negative energy (CNE) plants in California

California offers a unique combination of opportunities to deploy CNE

- 1 Enormous potential for onshore carbon storage
- 2 Excess of biomass wastes and idled resources
- 3 Robust carbon pricing and trading network
- 4 Strong government support and commitment to low carbon future
- 5 Process produces valuable water in drought prone agricultural zone

Carbon Reduction Solutions (CRS)

Reduces the amount of carbon released to the atmosphere from existing industrial processes

This is accomplished by:

Clean steam generation

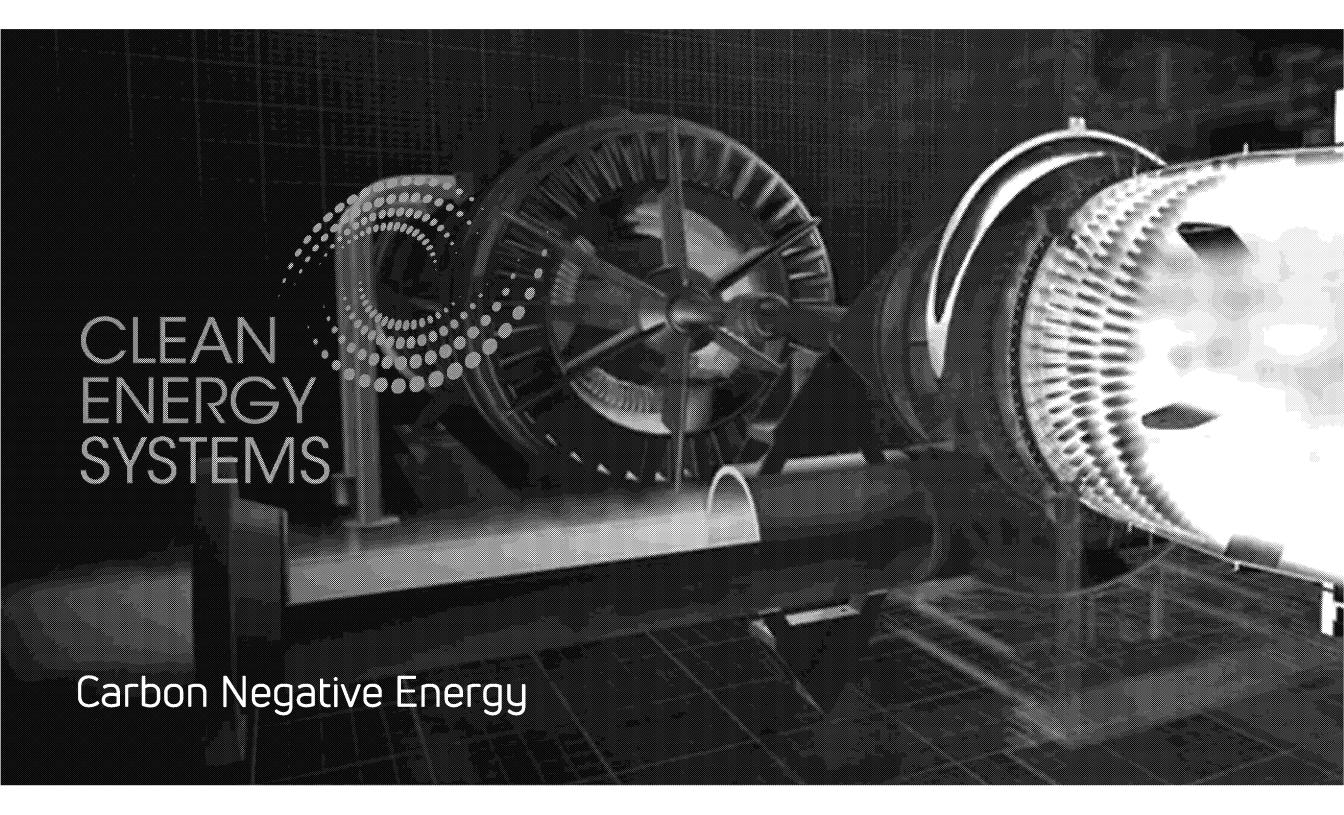
Heat exchange solutions to enable efficient renewable energy and clean power production

Zero-emissions power production Energy storage solutions

In addition, CES offers engineering services and legacy aerospace work to drive technology advancements that can be incorporated into its products









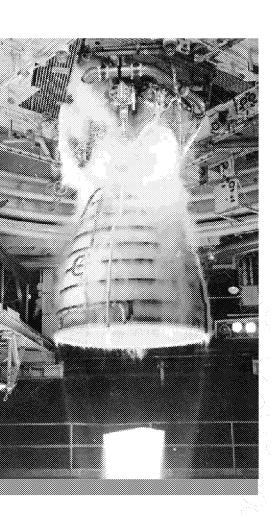
CARBON NEGATIVE ENERGY I WHAT IS BIOCCS?

- Carbon removal refers to any process or system capable of removing and sequestering carbon from the air over its life cycle
 - o Enables clean up of emissions that have accumulated in the atmosphere
- BioCCS refers to any bioenergy process the captures and permanently stores carbon safely underground through carbon capture and storage (CCS)
 - o Also known as BECCS (bioenergy with carbon capture and storage)
- There is a need for cost effective, scalable technologies that can be readily deployed in order to meet global climate goals
 - \circ BioCCS systems hold vast potential to remove the harmful greenhouse gas carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the atmosphere while producing electricity and/or clean fuels

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REVERSING CLIMATE CHANGE





- At the UN Climate Change Conference in Paris, the world set ambitious goals to limit global temperature rise to less than 2 deg. C to help stave off the detrimental effects of global climate change
- Societies across the globe are implementing strict, long-term policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions including carbon taxes
- However, according to the IPCC, we will fail to meet this target as greater than 100% emissions reduction is required

- In order to cease current global climate trends, we not only need to reduce carbon emissions, but reverse them
 - The only solution is carbon-negative plants deployed on a grand scale
 - However there are no carbon negative energy plants operational today

CES technology is available today, based on 25 years of work and an investment in excess of \$125 million

CNE I WHY NOW?

Multiple factors aligned to make deployment profitable

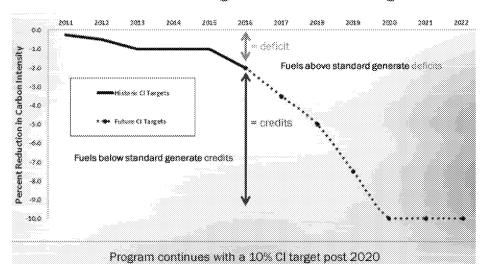
- Revenues for carbon capture have gone from \$20/ton to \$240/ton for select applications (CNE)
 - Federal Tax Credit increased from \$20/ton to \$50/ton in Feb-2018
 - o California's LCFS credits in the transportation sector are "biting" with extension of program through 2030 and resolution of litigation projected to hit \$190/ton this year
- At the same time, the Biomass Power industry in California has collapsed due to competition from wind and solar
 - o Resulted in stranded assets that can only be used for alternative purposes
 - Feedstock pricing collapsed; long-term contracts now available
- Enormous potential for CCS in California; projects build on knowledge gained from past efforts (e.g. WESTCARB)
- Required CES technology has been built and tested: No Technology Risk

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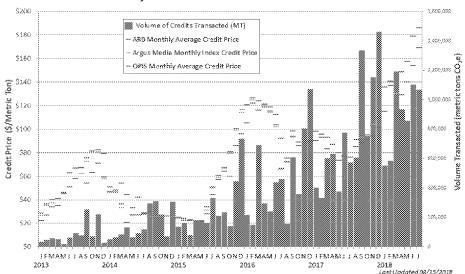
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California's Declining Carbon Intensity Curve



Monthly LCFS Credit Price and Transaction Volume

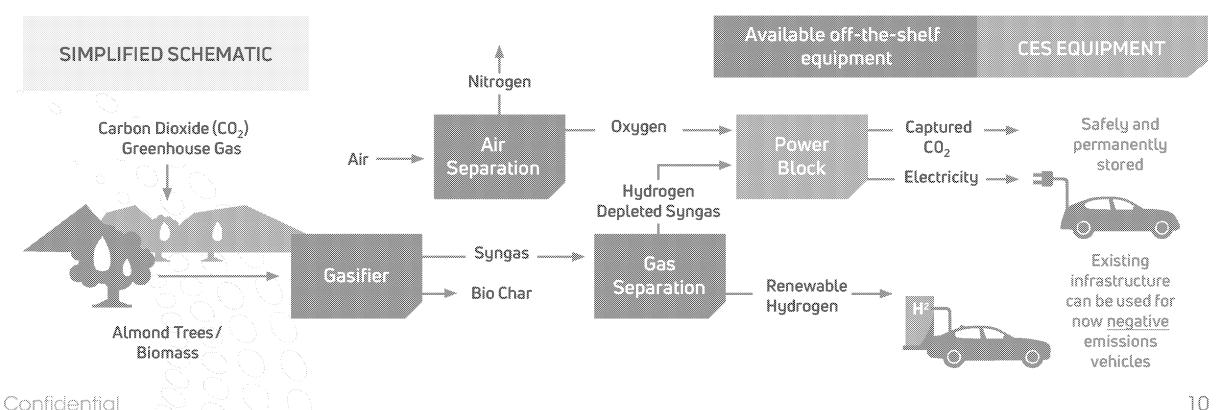






CES CNE I HOW IT WORKS

CNE plants use waste biomass fuels that consume carbon during their lifetime to produce syngas, from which hydrogen is separated for sale to the transportation sector. The remaining (hydrogen-depleted) fuel is passed through CES technology to produce power with full carbon capture, effectively removing CO₂ from the atmosphere







CES ENABLING TECHNOLGY I PRESSURIZED OXY-COMBUSTION

Derived from the American space program, CES combustion systems burn nearly pure oxygen (instead of air) with gaseous fuels (such as natural gas, associated gas, syngas, high-CO₂ content natural gas or liquid fuel) for a cleaner, more efficient combustion process

The intimate mixing of gases via unique IP creates combustion with only water (high pressure steam) and CO₂ as its two products which are easily separated for capture and storage

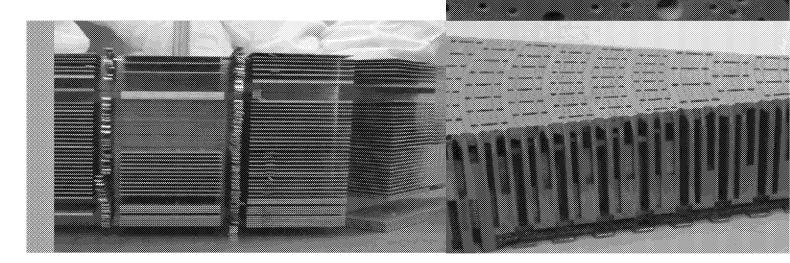




CES ENABLING TECHNOLGY I PLATELETS

- Precise, stoichiometric combustion enabled by proven, reliable, platelet injectors
- Hundreds of individual platelets
 are designed and photo-etched to
 created unique, intricate patterns
- Platelets are stacked in a set pattern to form 3D internal flow passages not possible via any other process
- Platelet stack is then bonded into a single monolithic structure that can then be machined and assembled

The resultant intricate Individual
 pathways channel fuel, oxygen, and
 water to hundreds of combustion
 elements where intimate,
 stoichiometric mixing occurs,
 resulting in complete combustion



CNE I PROJECT OVERVIEW



Kimberlina Power Plant



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Base Case CNE Plant

- 300 TPD biomass feedstock; Ag waste, forest management, RDF, MSW, etc.
 - 10-15 trucks per day
- Produces approx. 5,400 kg/day renewable hydrogen (RH₂)
 - Enough to fuel ~ 1,000 FCEVs
- Captures and permanently stores approx. 485 tonne/day of CO₂
 - Equivalent to removing over 31,500 passenger vehicles from the roads each year
- Electricity produced covers plant loads
- Repeatable and scalable

CNE Plant Options

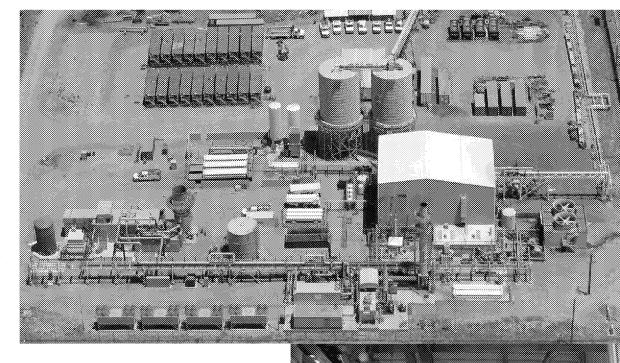
- Ability to produce renewable natural gas in place of, or in addition to RH₂
 - · Approx. 3,200 MM BTU/day
 - Reduces the total amount of CO₂ captured and stored
- Same plant can produce up to 6 MWe (net) renewable power
 - Same amount of CO₂ captured and stored but no longer produces other renewable fuels (RH₂, RNG)

CNE PROJECT KPP



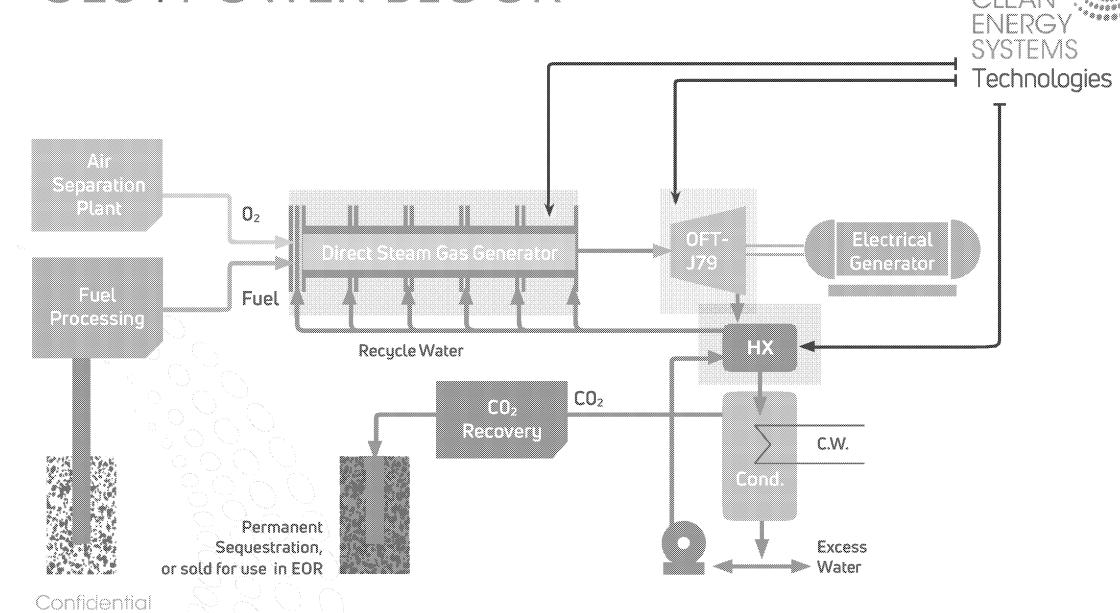
CES' Kimberlina Power Plant

- Located in the heart of the California's Central Valley
 - Surrounded by fruit and nut orchards
 - Sitting on top of a WESTCARB identified CO₂ storage site, &
 - \cdot Between heavy and light oil fields in need of steam and CO₂
- Currently home to CES' commercial and test equipment
 - World's largest pressurized O-F combustion test facility
- 300 TPD biomass plant; requires install of gasifier, ASU and RH₂ liquefaction and transportation system
- CO₂ to be sequestered on-site; backup option to sell to nearby oil producers
- RH₂ to be sold into transportation section, through California refineries to reduce the carbon intensity of existing fuels



CES' J79 Oxy-Fuel Turbine

CES I POWER BLOCK



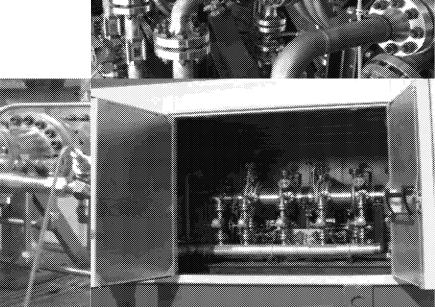


CES I DIRECT STEAM GAS GENERATORS

Compact system produces only steam and high purity CO_2 (when burring a hydrocarbon based fuel), and massive amounts of thermal energy

- Current designs with 10 cm
 (4 inch) or 30 cm (12 inch) internal diameters
- Range from 10 to 200 MWt delivering temperatures up to 1,650 °C (3,000 °F) and capable of pressures over 110 bar (1,600 psi)

- Water injection and jacket cooling incorporated for long life
- Standalone installation-Includes control and monitoring system
- Ramps to full power in seconds





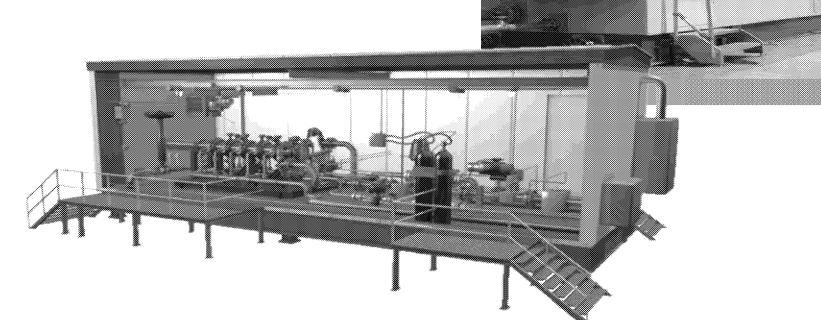


CESI DIRECT STEAM GAS GENERATOR PACKAGE

Fully containerized oxy-combustion system for easy transport and installation

- **Combustor:** 2 meters (6 feet) long with 30 cm (12 inch) internal diameter
- Container: 3.3 meters (11 feet) x 3.3 meters (11 feet) x 12 meters (40 feet)
- Fits on standard shipping vehicles
- Designed and built to ASME Section VIII, Division 1

- Fully automated fire detection and suppression system
- Includes video monitoring and surveillance
- Minimized install time and cost



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CES I OXY-FUEL TURBINES

With development partners, turbines designed for high-quality steam and high CO₂-content drive gas

- · Currently two turbines retrofit
- Removed front-end compressor section and replaced with thrust balance system
- Modified for pressurized steam-CO₂ gas
- Operate at gas turbine conditions

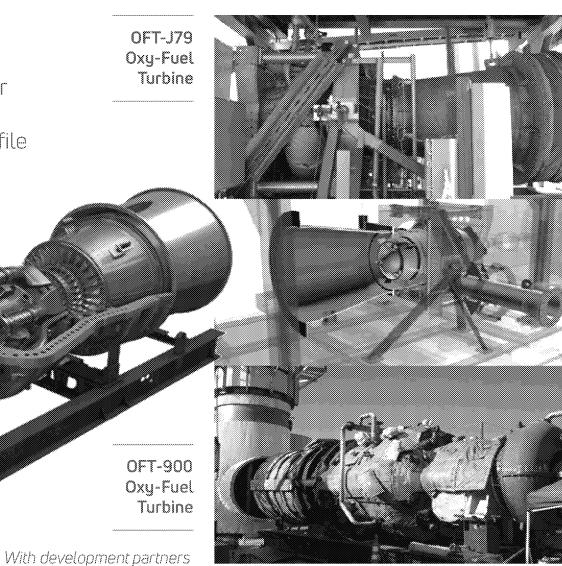
GE J79 retrofit to OFT-J79

Up to 43 MWe from 12 MWe baseline

SGT-900 (W251 B12) retrofit to OFT-900

- Up to 150 MWe from 43 MWe baseline
- Makes use of CES reheat combustors
- CES, FTT, and Siemens design

Future turbine potential for new designs matching temperature/pressure profile of CES direct steam gas generators



CLEAN ENERGY SYSTEMS

CESICOMPACT HEAT EXCHANGERS

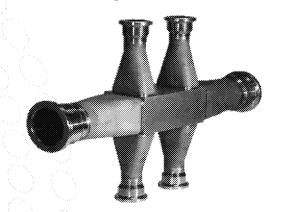


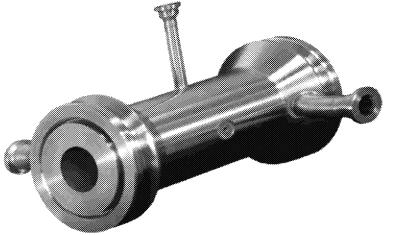


COMPACT PLATELET HEAT EXCHANGERS (CPHX)

Diffusion bonded heat exchangers enable thermal energy storage (concentrating solar power) and next generation energy systems

- Capable of handling extreme operating temperatures (-200 to 900 °C)
 and pressures (600+ bar)
- 4 to 6 times smaller and lighter than conventional exchangers
- Unparalleled thermal effectiveness
- · Unique designs can take any shape or size







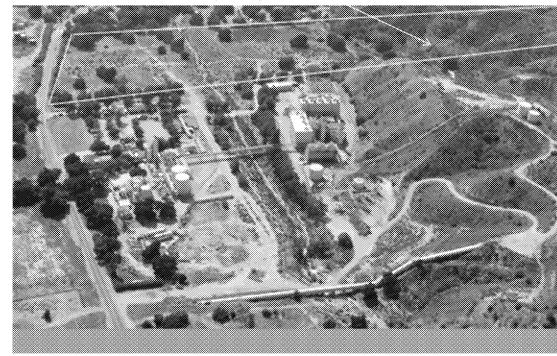
CNE PROJECT PPP



CES' Placerita Power Plant

- Former 120 MWe combined heat and power plant offers substantial infrastructure, making repower option attractive
- Requires new biomass handling system, gasifier, and CES powerblock
- CO₂ storage not available on-site; would be piped to nearby storage sites (CCS) and/or for use in enhanced oil recovery (EOR)
- May be a better option for RNG production and/or energy storage to serve the LA Basin

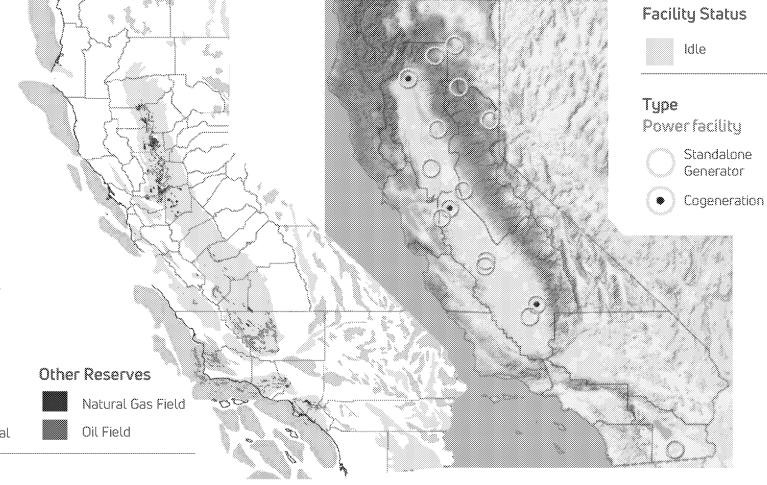
Placerita Power Plant & Adjoining 38 acres



CNE I FUTURE POTENTIAL PROJECTS IN CALIFORNIA



- A comparison of idle biomass facilities to California's sedimentary basins shows excellent potential for carbon capture and storage and possible use in enhanced oil or gas recovery (EOR/EGR)
- At least 15 idle biomass power plants in California today, with more anticipated to close in the coming years



Sedimentary Basin Status

Basin with Carbon
Sequestration Potential

Basins lacking Carbon Sequestration Potential

Offshore Basins with Unkown Carbon Sequestration Potential

Map Courtesy of WESTCARB

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CNE I SUIVIMARY & NEXT STEPS

- CES Carbon Negative Energy (CNE) plants have the potential to generate renewable power and/or fuels (RNG, RH₂) while effectively removing millions of tons of CO₂ from the atmosphere
 - o Plants can be scaled and configured to suit specific site needs
- CES plans to develop a portfolio of CNE plants across California making use of currently idled biomass facilities; revitalizing valuable assets and improving the state's air quality
- CES is in the project development stages for a first CNE plant at its Kimberlina facility in Bakersfield, including securing feed and offtake agreements, kicking off permitting activities, etc.
- Continue feasibility study exploring options for Placerita Power Plant
- Identify, locate, and secure additional sites for CNE plants

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